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Radiology Report

Patient Name: Peter

Requesting Doctor:		**Species:**	Reptile	**Age:**	13Yr 3Mo
Gender:	Male	**Breed:**	Unknown Reptile	**Weight:**	2.55

HISTORY: Exotic Radiographs Only. decreased appetite and lethargy for 1-2 weeks. brown discharge from left nostril. also trembling for about a week.

STUDY: Coelom lateral and dorsoventral radiographs of an unknown species of lizard

PROBLEMS: Decreased appetite and lethargy, trembling

FINDINGS: Bone mineralization is acceptable. There appears to be a healed fracture associated with the left femur, and possible deformity associated with the pelvis. The heart and lung field is partially obscured by a forelimb, but there appears to be mineralization associated with the pulmonary vasculature. The stomach appears empty but there is ingesta (including mineral and possible metallic densities) within the sacculated colon that traverses the mid-coelom. There is gas within the descending colon that ends abruptly at the pelvic inlet. The normally intra-pelvic kidneys may be enlarged because they are protruding into the coelomic cavity; however, I cannot confirm this on the dorsoventral view.

ASSESSMENT: The skeletal changes are quiescent and probably relate to previous secondary nutritional hyperparathyroidism (SNHP) as a juvenile. Assuming this is a male green iguana, the history (aged male) and radiographic changes (previous signs of SNHP, constipation, possible renomegaly) are consistent with renal disease (glomerulonephrosis and tubulonephrosis most commonly). Heavy metal intoxication cannot be discounted, but would be less likely.

DIAGNOSTIC OPTIONS: The tremors are often associated with hyperphosphatemia, and therefore plasma biochemistry (particularly phosphorus, total and ionized calcium, uric acid, potassium, sodium, albumin, and total protein) often provides supporting evidence. If blood tests also suggest renal disease (hyperphosphatemia, reversed Ca:P ratio) then renal biopsy should be considered for a definitive diagnosis. Urinalysis is less helpful in the assessment of renal function because reptiles cannot normally concentrate urine above that of plasma; however, glomerular filtration rate can be measured using an iohexol excretion method (single IV injection of iohexol followed by 3 timed blood collections over 24 hrs). Zinc and lead levels should also be considered in this case if the expected biochemistry changes are absent.

THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS: Depending on the clinicopathologic results, fluid therapy, phosphate binders, calcium supplementation, as well as changes in husbandry (increased humidity to reduce dehydration, regular access to unfiltered sunlight) and nutrition (vegetarian only diet, restriction in dietary purines and potassium). If heavy metal toxicity is likely, then Ca-EDTA therapy often results in improvement within 48 hrs.

Thank you for using the zoological medicine service which consults on any aspect of exotic pet, wildlife or zoo/aquatic medicine. If there are discrepancies between this report and your impressions, or if you have any questions concerning this report, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at sdivers@uga.edu or 1-888-RADVETS to discuss the case. This contact information is for veterinarian use only please. I can generally be more helpful if accurate patient data, including species, gender, age, husbandry, nutrition, physical examination and clinical pathology results are included with your request. Thank you.

Stephen J. Divers, BVetMed DZooMed DECZM(herp) DACZM FRCVS

Requested By:

VDIC and IDEXX have combined our industry-leading radiology, cardiology and specialty consulting services to become IDEXX Telemedicine Consultants.

Report provided by:
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